THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) to (c) The Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) has not so far been extended to Central and State PSUs.

उड़ीसा, मध्यप्रदेश और गुजरात में वस्त्र प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना

870. श्री चीमनभाई हरीभाई शुक्ल: क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में वस्त्र प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना संबंधी कोई परियोजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अनुमोदनार्थ लम्बित पड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं की लागत-राशि कितनी है;

(घ) इन परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कोई निर्णय लेने में बिलिम्ब किये जाने के क्या कारण है; और

(ङ.) इस संबंधी में निर्णय कब निर्णय तक लिये जाने की संभावना है,

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री काशीराम): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (ड़) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Grant for National Centre for Jute Diversification

871. SHRIMATI CHANDRA KALA PANDEY:
SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1689 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6th August, 1997 and state:

(a) whether National Centre for the Diversification got Rs. 12.59 lakhs US $ and matching grant of Rs. 4.90 crore from Government;

(b) if so, the details of the projects undertaken by National Centre for Jute Diversification and how it has helped diversification and marketing; and

(c) the organisational set up of National Centre for Jute Diversification?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) Yes, Sir, NCJD received a grant of US $ 13.06 lakh from UNDP and a grant of Rs. 4.9 crore from Government of India.

(b) NCJD has undertaken the following projects for the benefit of entrepreneurs and NGO's: (1) Jute Service Centre Scheme (2) Jute Yarn Bank Scheme. (3) Market Support Scheme (4) Design Development Scheme. (5) Entrepreneurial Assistance under JEA Scheme and Support to NGO's (6) HRD linkage, awareness programme and dissemination of information in collaboration with state Government for benefit of NGO's.

The above schemme have helped to enhance the demand for jute fibre thus ensuring remunerative price to jute farmers, development of new end uses and markets for diversified jute products.

(c) NCJD is registered society Governed by a Council of Governors with Secretary (Textiles) as Chairman and 25 other members from Govt, and Jute releated institutions, entrepreneurs and others. An Executive Committee of NCJD is headed by Joint Secretary (Jute) with financial advisor, Jute Commissioner and National Programme Manager (Jute) as members. The registered office of NCJD is at New Delhi and Head Office is at Calcutta.

UNDP Budget for Jute Corporation of India

872. SHRIMATI CHANDRA KALA PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1689 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6th August, 1997 and state:

(a) whether under UNDP budget over 2.5 lakh US$ were allocated to Jute Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the matching grant provided by Government to Jute Corporation of India (JCI); and

(c) the details of the projects with financial input and the return achieved with quantifiable terms?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, UNDP allocated a sum of US$ 2.39 lakhs and Government of India provided a sum of Rs. 35

lakhs to Jute Corporation of India for their project on development of Jute Retting Tanks in various jute growing states.

(c) The objective of the project envisage development and fabrication of portable retting tanks, excavate pucca community retting tanks (PCRT's) in unproductive Govt. land and experiments for the improved retting techniques.

Under the project 10 portable retting tanks were fabricated at 5 locations, 7 PCRT's were installed at 7 locations, and industrial rettory was tried alongwith development and trial of indigenous and outside ribboners.

In value terms, each PCRT's could process 300 quintal of whole jute plant or 1500 quintal of ribbons equvivalent to 15 hectare for whole plant retting or 75 hectare of ribbon retting. Ribbon retting also improved the grade of fibre and the roots, jute sticks could also be put to use. PCRT's can also be used for fish breeding.

Increase in Area Under Sericulture

873. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to increase areas under sericulture in Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the states where attention has been paid to increase areas under sericulture;

(c) whether any step has been taken in that direction in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Sericulture Departments, the Central Silk Board (CSB) is implementing a number of schemes/projects/programmes for promoting development of all the four types of silk. These include schemes for extension of R&D. training, infrastructural & extension support to the secotor through network of CSB's units & implementation of certain developmental/ incentive/financial assistance schemes for encouraging adoption of modern sericulture practices for production of quality silk, besides, the Central Silk Board has also taken up sericulture projects like World bank assisted National Sericulture Project (covering 17 States), Action Plan for seven States of North Eastern region etc., in association/collaboration with the States. Some of the specific projects taken up for bringing new area under sericulture are as follows:

(i) National Sericulture Project with the assistance of World Bank/Swiss Development Coorperation in seventeen states namely, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Kerala, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(ii) Project for development of sericulture in eastern Uttar Pradesh (Poorvanchal project)

(ii) Action Plan for North-Eastern States

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Orissa is predominantly a tasar silk producing State. Mulberry and eri sericulture are also practised to limited extent. To supplement the efforts of the State Government in developing sericulture in the State, the following projects/schemes were implemented in Orissa State:—

(a) Intensive sericulture Development Project, Orissa.

(b) National Sericulture Project in Orissa.

(c) Identification of sericulture area by application remote sensing technique.

Import of Raw Silk

874. PROF. RAM KAPSE:
SHRI RAJNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Silk Industry is importing raw silk on a very large scale;

(b) if so, the figures of import of raw silk during the last three years;

(c) what are the reasons for increase in import of silk;

(d) whether Government propose to chalk out any programme for production of silk; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, and by when,